

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5. 1739.

9:11:50.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,



HERE is something in the very Name of LIBERTY that at once pleases the Ear of a free-born Subject, and inspires him with a Jealousy of every Action that either by Accident or Design threatens the smallest Invasion of those Privileges which distinguish him from

the Subjects of other Nations. And so useful, and even necessary, is this Jealousy in a free Country, that to it the Preservation of Liberty has every-where been principally owing; for when a People are once brought to think their Liberties out of Danger, they will probably find them, too quickly, out of their Possession; since in every Country where the Liberties of the People have been lost, it is still remember'd that their Ruin was not so much owing to the Attempts of their open and avowed Enemies, as to the Malice and Ambition, the Intrigues and Treachery of those who pretended to labour most in preserving that Liberty they used their utmost Arts to destroy. For as it is universally allowed, that the best Things may be prostituted to the worst Purposes, so this Love of Liberty, this Jealousy for Freedom, which is, in itself, so laudable, and so beneficial to Mankind, has, by a mistaken Use of it, been frequently made instrumental in establishing Tyranny and Oppression: For the most inveterate Enemies of a People, the most ferocious Engines of arbitrary Sway, finding their true Colours abhorred by Men in the full Possession of Civil and Religious Liberty, have always met with most Success from borrowing the Appearance of those they studied to bring under their own immediate Influence; — hence we have known the Cry of LIBERTY raised by the secret Tools of despotick Government, and the Defence of the PEOPLE undertaken by Men whose whole Lives have been employ'd to deceive and to betray them, and whose known Principles directly tend to the Subversion of the Constitution for which they would be esteem'd the most zealous Advocates: Nay, in our own Nation, so far have we seen this Mask of Liberty prevail, that from its Assistance *Veteran Tories* have ventured to style themselves the Patriots of the People; Men who have misapply'd and abus'd every Trust reposed in them, have so much depended upon the mere sound of the Name of PATRIOTISM, as to depend upon its shading their numerous Injuries to the People, and under that venerable Disguise, have had Courage enough to accuse the Conduct of the Administration, when the plain Motive of their Complaint has been nothing more than the Expediency of the Measures taken, and their Repugnance to their own self-interested Views; and, (which does not a little add to the Symmetry of their Design) the Persons who serve as the Echoes to the Party, are Men whose known Characters are sufficient Preservatives against the Mischiefs they intend; for while a *metamorphos'd Colleague* raves for Bread on one Hand, and a *Popish Incendiary* cries aloud for REFORMATION on the other, however the Giddy and Unthinking may be deceived by the unbounded Freedom of their Discourses, and the high Sound of their Pretensions, the Moderate and Discerning among the People will receive little Prejudice from them, when it is known to be the Production of Men who scrape a Livelihood by sapping the Foundation of the happy Constitution of their Country. — And as the most furious Attacks of those doughty Assailants have been hitherto ward'd with much Ease and Success, now the Power of Malice is so far exhausted as to be glad to return to Applications of History which have been openly confuted within the short Space of five Years, there is little Room for Apprehension in the Breasts of those Gentlemen against whom their former Perorations of the same Story were of no Effect.

TH is Instance in my View at present is the History of the Cortes of Castile, and the Loss of the most valuable Privileges of the People of that Nation in the Time of Charles V. In November 1734, Mr. D'Anvers spun every Thread of the ancient Castilian

Liberties to its utmost Extent, in order to force a Similitude between the State of Castile, when its ancient Constitution was overthrown, and that of Great Britain at the Time he obliged the Publick with that labour'd Parallel; and as his great Pains upon that, as well as upon every other Subject, fell short of its intended Purpose, no Man could expect to find the same History revived, with the same Intention, by any Writer under the smallest Influence of Common Sense: — If the Craftsman, with the Aid of the Dissertator upon Parties, fail'd in the Application of this boasted History of Spanish Liberty, what, in the Name of Amazement, could induce his good Friend and Ally of *White-Frjars* to resume the Attempt? — And, what is yet more unfortunate for this Spanish Advocate, (to use that Expression properly for once) the Inference he would gladly draw from this mutilated Detail of tortur'd Facts, is so far from being naturally deducible from the Account he presents us for that Purpose, that the contrary Doctrine must arise upon perusing the History of the Cortes, as it has reach'd the World thro' the merciless Hands of this political Drawcansir.

THE best Historians who have written upon this Subject, agree in one Point, which Mr. Common Sense takes not the least Notice of, and which, indeed, is so irreconcilable with his Representation, that he could not avoid seeing that if he had mentioned it, his utmost Skill could not have prevented it from overturning his whole intended Superstructure of Application to the PRESENT TIMES; for the Sake of which, more Narratives have been main'd, and more Truths misrepresented within a few Years past, by the modern, officious Champions of the People of Britain, (without any Commotions beside those of their own Breasts) than were ever yet perverted to accomplish the most seditious and destructive Schemes of Ambition.

MR. Common Sense (March 24.) represents the Ruin of the Liberties of Castile, as a Consequence of the Corruption of the Members of their Cortes, or Representative Body of the People; whereas it is evident, from his own Account of the Matter, that it is primarily chargeable upon the arbitrary Proceedings of their Sovereign, and his open Violation of the Authority of the Cortes; for after Charles had found great Obstruction in obtaining his Demands from the Cortes in their usual Places of Assembly, they were summoned to meet at the *Groyn*, in the distant Province of *Galkia*, where it is not at all strange that few appear'd, since their assembling at such a Distance from their Metropolis, was plainly contriv'd to lay the Representatives of the People under a Necessity either of acquiescing in whatever Proposals were made in favour of the Crown, (while in a strong Garrison, full of Forces in the King's Service) or of furnishing a Ground for Resentment against them by their Disobedience of the Royal Summons: This was indisputably their Case, and that this was their Judgment of it, is apparent from their subsequent Behaviour; for so far were the Majority of the Procurators from corruptly concurring in the Innovation of their Liberties, that they were not even allowed the Privilege of a single Negative, but what was found expedient for the Service of the Crown separately from that of the People was enforced upon the Persons who were arbitrarily appointed to act as their Representatives, without so much as the People's Privy to their Election; — This was certainly an undue Concession; but this Concession might have been retrieved in the next Assembly of the Cortes, when they would have been at full Liberty to proceed in the publick Business with their former Freedom and Independance, their King being called from among them by his Election to the Imperial Dignity; yet such was the Misfortune of Castile, that by the Clamours of some who oppos'd the Court with more Passion after Popularity, than Regard to the Interests of their Country, the People were driven, instead of regaining their Authority by Means in their own Possession, to neglect the Requests of their Grievances, for the Gratification of their Resentment, in the satiating of which, such Violence and Barbarity was committed, as compell'd the trust and most considerable Friends of the People, to take Arms on the Side of the Crown, and ended in the total Subversion of the Government, and the Loss of those Liberties which

a little Moderation and good Conduct would, probably, have enabled them to transmit to their Posterity, instead of the intire Dependance, and servile Subjection, under which they have groan'd ever since.

HENCE it is evident, that the Assembly of the Cortes, which occasion'd the Ruin of the Liberties of Castile, was not an Assembly of Procurators chosen in pursuance of the ancient Laws of the Kingdom, and assembled at Valladolid or Madrid, the usual Places for such Assemblies, but a Meeting of a few of the regular Members of that Body, and a large Number of Men who had no Appointment from the People to that Office, at a Place where it was impossible to support the proper Authority of the Publick Representatives. — That the Grants made to the Crown in that Assembly were never conform'd to; and, consequently, that it would have been more for the Honour and Interest of that Nation, to have recovered their violated Privileges by a free and independent Cortes of their own chusing, than, by following the Advice of those who sought their Aid to raise themselves to Power, involve every Native of the Land, guilty or blameless, in one common Suffering, and bury some of the greatest and most able Friends to Freedom under the Ruins of the Liberties they were, upon mistaken Principles, risking their Lives and Fortunes to defend.

I am SIR,
Your most humble Servant,
ALG. SIDNEY.

YESTERDAY arriv'd a French Mail with the Paris A-la-main of Saturday last, which says, That on the Monday before a Fire broke out in the Nunnery of Our Lady des Prez, and that the Dutches of Bethune, who was retir'd thither, perish'd in the Flames; that the Chaplain is not like to live, half of his Body being likewise burnt, but that the Nuns made their Escape by getting into the Garden.

It ad's, that a fine Fire-work is making in the Place de Greve, over-against the Town-House, consisting of 9 Pillars, which is to be let off in a few Days after the Proclamation of the Peace: That the Chambermaid of Mademoiselle de Moras was, on the 27th ult. whipp'd, branded with a hot Iron, and then turn'd out of the City: That the next Day the Parson of the Parish de Contre perform'd an *Aman de Honorable* before the Church of Notre Dame; and that M. de Courbon was beheaded in Effigie.

M. Peter, Titular Bishop of Waterford and Lismore in Ireland, and Treasurer and Vicar General of the Dioc'e of Sens, died there some Days ago in the 94th Year of his Age.

Petersburg, March 10. O. S. The Velt Marshal de Munich took Leave of the Czarina on the 7th, and in the Evening he set out Post, with all his Retinue, for the Ukraine.

Constantinople, Jan. 16. O. S. Yesterday the Kan of the Tartars arriv'd here, and immediately made his publick Entry. The Grand Vizier, who went to meet him, with the Captain Bashaw and the other Prime Ministers and Officers of the Grand Seignior, gave him the Right Hand all the way to the Seraglio, where he alighted first from his Horse, and conducted the Kan into the Hall of the Divan, walking before him, which the Turks think an extraordinary Token of Esteem and Civility to the Persons whom they receive. The Kan being seated in the chief Place, Coffee and other Liquors were brought to him, together with Perfume, and a large Robe was put over his Shoulders, &c. This done, the Chinoux Bashaw conducted him to the Palace in which he is to reside while he stays here. — The Rebel Sarey Bry Oglow has offer'd to lay down his Arms, provided he may be sure of a general Amnesty for himself and all his Adherents; but the Grand Seignior has not thought fit to grant it. The Man who was Surgeon to the late Prince Ragotski, and who shut himself up with him at Charnavanda on Account of the Plague, was accus'd of having poison'd him, but, after a strict Examination, he appears to be innocent.

Berlin, March 24. O. S. Yesterday the Corpse of the Velt Marshal and Baron de Grumkau was interr'd here with very great Pomp.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, March 30 N. S. On the 24th, arrived the Success, Bread, from Ancona: On the 26th, the Centlivre, Kenneday, from Libon: On the 27th, the Jenny, Baine, from Tunis: On the 29th, the Leopard, Hardy, from Ancona: and this Day, the Dragon, Bell, from London: On the 22d, failed the Golden Eagle, Hinton, for London.

Genoa, April 2. N. S. Arrived since my last, the St. John Baptista, Harvey, from London; the Concord, Hill, from Hull; and the Powderham Castle, Teage, from Falmouth.

Cadiz, March 24. N. S. On the 14th, arrived the Joseph, Howard; and the Francis, Howard, from Bilbao: On the 17th, the Resolution, Shaw, from Cork: On the 21st, the Caesar, Keith, from St. Sebastian's; and the Mary, Power: On the 22d, the Elizabeth, Dixon; and the Mary, Gunton, from Gibraltar: the Tormes, Buffell, from Bayonne; the Venture, Gehen, from the Corunna; the Sukey, Gardner, from Virginia; the Scipio, Jones, from London; the Suecia, Rattenburgh, for Bengal; and the Gottenburgh, Uthall, for China, both from Gottenburgh: On the 21st, failed the Dublin Merchant, Baine; and the Thomond, White, for Seville: On the 23d, the Friendship, Harris, for Malaga; and the Prince William, Flemming, for Dublin.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, March 27. Arrived the Isabel and Mary, John Haxton, from London. Sailed the Providence, Cromwel, Hamilton; and the —, George Steel, both for London.

The Adam of Leith, George Parish Master, is to sail on Thursday next for Campvere and Rotterdam.

Falmouth, March 31. This Day failed the Eagle Packet, Masterman, for the Groyne. Arrived the Prince George, Smith, from South Carolina for Orders. Remains the King George Packet, Uring, for Lisbon. Wind N. W.

Dartmouth, April 1. On the 30th, came in the Owners Endeavour, Williamson, of Whitehaven, from Rotterdam for Dublin. Passed by the Elizabeth, Field, of this Place, from Denia for London. Wind South West.

Pool, April 1. Sailed the Plymouth, Olive; and the George, Peat, both for Newfoundland. Wind North West.

Cowes, April 2. On the 31st ult. came in the Providence, Tomkins, from Rotterdam for Cape de Verde: On the 1st of April came in the Augustus, Surry, from South Carolina for this Place; and the Mary Gallev, Perkins, from Hamburg for Lisbon. Sailed the Vine, Waterman; and the Hope, White, both from Carolina for Bremen: On the 2d, came in the Content, Stoddard, from Carolina for Orders. Wind N. N. W.

Southampton, April 3. Since my last arrived the Elizabeth, Bartlet, of this Place, from Hooftour. Sailed the Hope, Perchard, of and for Jersey; the St. George, Dorman, for Nantz; and the Eliza, Mildrum, for Boulogne. Wind N. W.

Portsmouth, April 3. Since my last came in the Dragoner, Markus Dragoon, from Lubbeck for Nantz. Sailed the Providence Sloop, Tompkins, from Amsterdam for Cape de Verde; and the Edward and Mary, Brig, for Dublin. Yesterday the Edward and Mary, Bradford, for Dublin; and the Elizabeth, Taylor, for Rochelle. Yesterday in the Afternoon anchor'd at St. Hellen's, his Majesty's Ship the Tartar, from Plymouth, the Hon. Capt. Townshend, bound for the Downs. Wind at N. Much Snow fell last Night upon the Isle of White.

Deal, April 3. Wind N. The outward-bound Ships failed last Night. Remain the Kennington, Flye, and the Otter, King's Ships. Came down, and is failed, the Bird, Templer, for Jamaica; the Apollo, Smith, for Barbados; the Mary, Pruff, for Oporto; the Cato, Pearce, for Guiney; the Expedition, Falcott, for Leghorn. Arrived the Happy Couple, Cox, from Bristol.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Boule, Metcalfe, from Hull at Havre.
The Castor, Colberg, from Stockholm at Hull.
The Union, Homans, from London at Hamburg.
The Walpole, Joyason, from Virginia; and the Elizabeth, —, from South Carolina at Liverpool.
The Prince of Wales, Viscount, from Leghorn; and the William, Love, from Seville at Dover.
The —, Schlatter, from Carolina at Cowes.

L O N D O N.

On Monday last were executed at Sarum the three following Persons, condemn'd for destroying the Goods, and attempting to pull down the Dwelling-houses of Mr. Coulthurst and other Clothiers, viz. John Bizer, a Weaver; John Crabbe, a Shearman;

and Richard Rowde, a Brick-maker. Two Troops of the Scotch Greys attended the Execution, which was performed without any Disturbance.

On Monday se'nnight the three following Criminals were executed at Chelmsford, pursuant to their Sentence at the last Assizes there, viz.

George Baker, and Isaac Wintcal, for Felony and Burglary. And

William Rogers, for shooting at a Park-Keeper in Waltham Forest, and taking away his Gun.

The other three Offenders, viz. William David, and John Stocks, two Highwaymen, and Thomas Langstaff, a Horse-stealer, who were condemn'd with the above, are reprieu'd.

At the Assizes at East-Grinstead for the County of Sussex, Robert Holland received Sentence of Death for House-breaking, but was reprieu'd for Transportation.

Thomas Gurr, a noted Smuggler, commonly called Stick in the Mud, was convicted and order'd to be transported for 7 Years.

On Tuesday Night last the Platform-Barge, which was covered over, and where the Tarras used to be beat for the new intended Bridge at Westminster, and the Accounts, Stones, and also Lead, Iron, Cramps and Tackle were kept, was unfortunately sunk, notwithstanding there were four Watchmen to attend it.

On Tuesday last a Presentation pass'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Mr. Friend, Son to Dr. Friend, late Master of Westminster-School, to be Rector of Witney in Oxfordshire, in the Room of his Father, who lately resign'd the said Living.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	07 35	08 05

Bank stock 144 1-half. India 169. South Sea 101. Old Annuity 113. New Ditto 110 7-8ths to 111. Three per Cent 105 3-8ths to 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-half. Royal Assurance 101 1-half. London Assurance 13. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 12s. Premium. South Sea ditto 21. 8s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. 12s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-half to 2 Premium. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-8th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 124

Custom-House, London, April 4. 1739.

WHEREAS divers disorderly Persons, unknown, were, on the 26th Day of February last, assembled at Bagner, in the Parish of Felsam, in the County of Sussex, armed with Fire-Arms, in order to be aiding and assisting in the clandestine Running of prohibited or uncustomed Goods, and did then and there, being so assembled, fire upon the Officers of his Majesty's Customs, who then seized some and were endeavouring to seize other Part of such Goods, to the great Danger and Hazard of such Officers Lives, and to their great Hindrance in the Execution and Discharge of their Duty; The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs therefore, that the said Offenders may be discovered and brought to Justice, think proper to give this publick Notice, That by one Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An Act for indemnifying Persons who have been guilty of Offences against the Laws made for securing the Revenues of Customs and Excise, and for enforcing those Laws for the future, it is enacted, That for the better discovery and apprehending all and every the said Offender and Offenders, that all and every Person and Persons who shall apprehend and take any Person or Persons guilty of the Offence beforementioned, shall have and receive, for every such Offender who shall be convicted of any such Offence, the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be paid by the Receiver General of his Majesty's Customs on Certificate of the Judge before whom the Offender shall be convicted of such Offence.

And it is thereby further Enacted, That if any of the said Offender or Offenders shall, within three Months after such his, her or their Offence, and before his, her or their Conviction, discover two or more of his, her or their Accomplices therein, to the Commissioners of the Customs or Excise in England or Scotland respectively, so as they, or two of them at least, be convicted of such Offence, the Offender or Offenders so discovering shall have and receive the Sum of Fifty Pounds for every such Offender so discovered and convicted, as a Reward for such his, her, or their Discovery (and every such Person so discovering shall be clearly acquitted and discharged of such his, her, or their Offence) to be paid in such Manner as above mentioned.

Signed by Order of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

CHAS. CLARKESSE, Secretary.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

Whereas Webster Taylor, late of New Inn, Attorney at Law, and Charles Tinney, late of Sutton Bingham in Somersetshire, were Witnesses to the Will of Richard Pawlett, late of Testwood, in the County of Southampton, Esq; and the said Webster Taylor and Charles Tinney having removed to some Places unknown to the Parties concerned, this is to desire the said Webster Taylor and Charles Tinney, if living, to give Notice to Mr. John Crofts, at his Chambers, N^o 16. in Lincoln's-Inn, where they live, or may be spoke with; or if any Person can acquaint the said Mr. Crofts where the said Webster Taylor and Charles Tinney are, or may be spoke with; or if dead, when and where they died, such Person shall receive Satisfaction for their Trouble.

THE Raffle for the Centre-House in Grosvenor Square will be absolutely determined the 15th of May next. In the mean time Shares are disposed of at White's Chocolate-House, Janeway's Coffee-House, near the Royal-Exchange; Chenevix's Toyshop, facing the Hay-Market; Will's Coffee-House, in Scotland-Yard; at the next Door to Mr. Drummond's Charing-Cross; Mr. Hartman's Toyshop at Bath; Mr. Atkinson's, at the White Hart-Inn in Bristol; Mr. Love's, Post-Master at Cambridge; Mr. Underwood's, Post-Master at Oxford; Mr. Collins's, Printer, in Salisbury; Mr. Ayscough's, Bookseller, in Nottingham; Mr. Berry's, Printer, in Manchester; and at the said House in Grosvenor-Square.

This Day is published,
(Price SIX-PENCE)

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Esse sinit—
His saltem accumulatis donis, & fungar inani
Munere. Virg.*

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